

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

VOL. XIV

GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919

113

A NOBLE RACE

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PEOPLE TO BE AIDED BY THE ARMENIAN-SYRIAN DRIVE

Chairman Ezra Parker, of the Armenian-Syrian Relief Drive reports that it is coming along in the most satisfactory manner. Subscriptions brought in to headquarters at 117 South Brand boulevard Monday totalled about \$300 and there were a number of callers who left sums ranging from \$10 to \$25. Glendale will undoubtedly make her quota, but more is needed and can be used as the distress in the east is past measuring. The ideas entertained by the public in regard to Armenia and its people, are rather hazy for the most part, and for the information of the many who will be glad to know, the Evening News takes pleasure in publishing the following article written by James P. McNaughton, who is at the head of the drive in Los Angeles:

"To serve Armenia is to serve civilization," wrote the Honorable William E. Gladstone. But where is Armenia, and who are the Armenians? Roughly speaking, Armenia stretches from the Black Sea to the Caspian. It is now divided among Turkey, Russia, and Persia. It is mountainous, with extensive and fertile valleys. The climate is salubrious, the scenery is beautiful and the soil fertile.

The Armenians are of Aryan origin. They have occupied Armenia for twenty-five centuries, and have been the representatives of Western culture and civilization in Asia. Their early history is full of deeds of bravery and fortitude. They had to contend against the encroachments of the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians, Romans, and lastly against the Ottoman Turks. They are a people of wonderful ability and tenacity. Throughout all the vicissitudes of war and oppression they have maintained not only their nation, but their language. As other nations much greater numerically have passed off the stage of history, the Armenians persisted in perpetuating their race and language.

They were the earliest people to accept Christianity as a race, and while they might often have purchased an easy and ignoble peace by accepting the faith of their oppressors, they have never hesitated to die for their religion. Through all the years of their Christian history they have persisted in the splendid decision of their bishops, who, when pressed to accept the Persian religion, replied, "From this belief no one can move us, neither angels or men, neither fire or sword. All our goods and possessions are before thee; dispose of them as thou wilt, and if thou only leaves us to our belief, we will, here below, choose no other lord in thy place. But should thou require something beyond this great testimony, behold our resolution: Our bodies are in thy hands; do with them according to thy pleasure. We die as mortals, that we, through our death, may be placed among those who are immortal."

Before the present war there were perhaps 2,500,000 Armenians, of whom 1,500,000 were scattered over the provinces of Asia Minor. For

(Continued on Page 4)

CITRUS ORCHARDS

INSPECTOR TENNEY SAYS THAT FROST DAMAGE IS ALMOST NIL IN THIS DISTRICT

S. W. Tenney, citrus fruit inspector for this district, expresses the opinion that the frost damage in this locality will be very light and practically confined to lemons, which are more tender than oranges. It will be impossible to tell with certainty for two weeks to come, but he thinks the loss on oranges will not exceed 5 per cent. and a good rain which would change the flow of sap and start growth in the fruit might reduce the damage to nothing.

He states that the quality of the fruit is better than for a number of years, that there is every indication that 75 per cent. of a full naval crop will be harvested and a hundred per cent. of Valencias. The biggest lemon crop the state has ever known is now on the trees. In some districts this will be reduced by frost damage.

As to prices, they are much better than average. For oranges they run from \$3 to \$3.50 per box for fancy stock, the second-class fruit bringing 25c to 50c per box less. Lemon prices are a little low on account of cold weather in the east, but they are good considering the time of year. Good lemons are now bringing from a cent to one and one-half cents per pound to the grower.

MID RELICS OF HUNS

ENTERTAINING LETTERS FROM PVT. H. H. WRIGHT, BROTHER OF MRS. DELOS JONES

A series of interesting letters have been received from Private Henry H. Wright, now overseas, by his sister, Mrs. Delos Jones, of 117 South Jackson street, this city, and other members of his family. The young father is a graduate of Pasadena High School and had never been outside of Southern California until after his enlistment, June 21, 1918. He was sent immediately to Camp Humphrey and a short time after that was put into a special battalion at Washington Barracks and sent overseas the latter part of September. Of his service at the front driving Mack truck, his letters give details. He was in Luxembourg when last heard from.

Nov. 12, '18.

Dear Ones All:—

Well, you have heard the glad tidings long ere this reaches you. I would have liked to have been in old U. S. last night when the news of the armistice came. It was bad enough here. The lights were lit down town and they were shooting rockets, etc., but I was too tired to go down, but not too tired to appreciate the news. I just came in from a three days and two nights yesterday, and, believe me, when you keep that old buggy of mine on the road without sleep for that long you are pretty near tired out. If I had lights it would not be quite so bad.

I wish I could tell you where I went on my last trip, and the sights I saw. If I was in the southern part of France I could, but we are in the advanced section as they call it, and where I went on this trip was advance, I guess I had the trip just in time, for the excitement seems to be over. It was over, over here, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. Quite a coincidence.

Am glad you are so well and getting along so well with your work.

Hoping and praying for your safe keeping,

Your loving son,

HAP.

Toul, France,

Nov. 12, 1918.

Dear Folks:—

I was pretty tired tonight when I wrote those cards to you and the girls, and thought I was going to be sent back to Long and would get more chance to write there, but I find I am here for some time yet although tomorrow I am going to Neuf Chateau, stay there over night and leave some of my load and run on into Langre, the next day, and then will return for another load from here.

I have had the most wonderful sightseeing trip in the world these last 11 days. Another Mack driver and myself were sent up here from Lange a week ago Tuesday to haul in the Flash and Sound sections which were on the Front at the time the armistice was signed. We have been all along the Front in this section, but of course it is all quiet now, and you can drive through No Man's Land and never worry, but Oh what a sight! I never can describe except verbally the way the dugouts, trenches and towns look. You imagine the boys coming from the battle front all torn and blood-stained, well, as a matter of fact, they are, but in one of the sections I brought in there were three of the fellows had found these high silk hats in almost perfect condition and they all had German canes and nearly all had German feather ticks. Another section which was located in what they call Death Valley, above Fey-en-Hey had a piano down in a dugout. No picture or words can describe the feeling it gives you to see that town of Fey-en-Hey. You will find it on the map above Pont-a-Mousson. It was one of the numerous French villages that stood in No Man's Land and is on open ground with wood-covered hills on either side, but the woods are all dead and trees limbless. What were the American trenches are in bad shape, but the German trenches just on the other side of the town are all

(Continued on Page 4)

DECREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS

For the first time in the history of the state, appropriations of this legislative session will show an actual decrease over those of the preceding two-year period, if the recommendations of the Budget Board are adhered to.

According to the report issued today by the Budget Board, this year's budget will total \$24,751,605. Two years ago appropriations amounted to \$27,291,873. The difference represents a saving of more than two and a half million dollars.

WEATHER FORECAST: Tonight and Wednesday, cloudy.

BAKER MAY RESIGN

SECRETARY OF WAR MAY RESIGN TO RESUME PRACTICE OF LAW IN CLEVELAND, IT IS RUMORED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 15.—It is persistently rumored here that Secretary of War Baker will resign after going to Europe to close army business there and settling several pending contract matters. He would return to Cleveland to practice law. Persons close to Mr. Baker say he has been under a heavy expense since the war started. It is known that he borrowed money to purchase Liberty Bonds. If he resigns it will be for financial reasons. Baker is being mentioned occasionally as a presidential possibility and also as a possible successor of Attorney General Gregory.

WOULD VOTE ON PEACE TREATY

LABOR CONVENTION RESOLUTION RECOMMENDS MODIFICATION OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A resolution was introduced today at the session of the Labor Congress held to consider the Mooney case, demanding a referendum vote on the peace treaty, unrestricted passport privileges and the formation of a soldiers' and sailors' committee.

Frank Turco of Seattle, who introduced the measure, said the people want to vote on the peace treaty, and that passport regulations now in force prevent the free movement of internationalists from one country to another. "The soldiers and sailors must be organized after they are demobilized," he said, "to see that what they fought for is not lost to them. They must protect themselves and their families."

BRING HOME WAR TROPHIES

MEN OF THE 346TH FIELD ARTILLERY LAND IN NEW YORK FROM CRUISER ST. LOUIS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

New York, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser St. Louis arrived here today with 45 officers and 1,254 enlisted men, including 300 wounded. They were of the 346th Field Artillery, composed of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho troops. They carried quantities of trophies. The men said they had been ordered into the battle line three days before the armistice was signed.

COLORADO SENATOR DEFENDS "CHIEFTAIN"

CALLS L. A. MAN LIAR WHO TESTIFIED THAT EDITORS RECEIVED MONEY FROM BERNSTORFF

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Thomas of Colorado today defended the former editors of the Pueblo, Colorado, Chieftain, before the Senate propaganda investigation committee, declaring that Austin Smith of Los Angeles is "a liar and a blackmailer." Smith testified yesterday that the Chieftain had received money from Ambassador Bernstorff in return for supporting Germany's cause.

WOULD RECALL GOVERNOR

"WETS" IN CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE DECLARE PEOPLE SHOULD VOTE ON PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Sacramento, Jan. 15.—Radical "wets" in the Legislature today suggested the recall of Governor Stephens on account of his support of the national prohibition amendment. They declared the measure should have been put to a referendum vote.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION

IOWA AND COLORADO LEGISLATURES AND WISCONSIN AND UTAH SENATES RATIFY AMENDMENT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 15.—The Iowa Legislature today ratified the national prohibition amendment.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Wisconsin Senate today ratified the national prohibition amendment.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 11.—The Colorado Legislature today ratified the national prohibition amendment.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15.—The Utah House today passed the national prohibition amendment. The Senate will act this afternoon.

NEGOTIATE PEACE IN BERLIN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—Berlin dispatches today said the Spartacus and government forces had negotiated a peace under a truce providing that neither side should resume hostilities without twelve hours' notice.

MASS MEETING

PHONE SUBSCRIBERS MEET TO DISCUSS PROPOSED TOLL CHARGE

The universal interest taken in the question of telephone tolls was amply proved by the big audience which assembled at Glendale Union High School Tuesday evening to hear the question discussed and the means which the people propose to employ to prevent this rank injustice. Long before 8 o'clock, the hour named for the meeting to open, citizens assembled, and by the time the gavel calling the gathering to order was sounded by the chairman, Norton C. Wells, president of the Greater Glendale Development Association, every seat was taken. Mr. Wells dispatched business in a manner which showed practice and a disposition to economize time. On the platform with him were C. D. Lusby, secretary of the association; Roy Kent and Mr. Hollister, members of the telephone committee appointed by the association.

The chairman set forth the purpose of his organization, viz.: the welfare and development of Greater Glendale, and that just such questions as the audience had gathered to consider were the business of his association, hence no explanations of its purpose in calling the people together. He stated the main object of the meeting was to receive the report of City Attorney Evans on the steps which had been taken by the city to protect the interests of Glendale in the matter of telephone tolls, and the present status of the issue. He also announced that in the general discussion which was expected to follow Mr. Evans' report, each speaker would be required to give his name and would be limited to five minutes.

Mr. Evans was then introduced, and repeated the review of the steps taken by him under the instructions of the city trustees, similar to his report to the board at a recent meeting, that the larger audience might have a full understanding of the situation, giving also the results of his recent investigations at San Francisco. He showed that there was no hint of any intention on the part of the telephone company to establish toll rates between Glendale and Los Angeles until Nov. 21, 1917, when the hearing was on before the Railroad Commission for an order permitting the merger of the Pacific Telephone Co. and the San Fernando Valley Telephone Co. He also showed that the application for the order, as published in the legal notice printed in the Glendale Evening News, gave no hint of any intent to change rates, and therefore no notice to Glendale such as is required by law. On protesting to the Railroad Commission, the issuance of the consolidation order was postponed to allow the city to file a written argument of protest, and the consolidation order was not issued by the commission until April 15, 1918.

The telephone company has made it appear that it acquired authority under that order to establish a toll rate, but on examining the original order on file at San Francisco, Mr. Evans discovered that the paragraph granting authority to establish tolls was not included, and according to the testimony of the secretary of the commission (Mr. Wilson) was purposely omitted by Commissioner Gordon.

That the city's interests might be protected, the written argument prepared by Mr. Evans was filed with the Railroad Commission, and hearings set and then postponed for one cause or another, and before the hearing could be had the federal government assumed control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, and the Railroad Commission notified Mr. Evans that the case had been dropped from its calendar.

Mr. Evans also set forth some peculiarities of the purchase of the San Fernando Valley system, notably the fact that whereas it had for years been for sale at \$50,000 or less, the Pacific Telephone Co. asked for and obtained permission to purchase it at \$103,000, for which extra amount, it was his opinion, they expected to recoup themselves from tolls to be paid by patrons. But the order issued by the Railroad Commissioners permitting consolidation expressly stated that this valuation was not to be used as a rate fixing basis. Under paragraph 5 the order said: "The Pacific Company may put into effect the proposed exchange rates set forth as 'exhibit 9' with the exception that the rates now charged in Lankershim, Glendale, Burbank and vicinity shall continue in effect until modified by the order of this commission."

On reaching San Francisco Mr. (Continued on Page 2)

PEACE PAGEANT

BEAUTIFUL REVIEW OF NATIONS BY LIBERTY AND JUSTICE STAGED BY CLUB

The program of the Tuesday Afternoon Club at its meeting yesterday drew an excellent audience which was entertained with a beautiful pageant staged by the ladies of the Literary Section. The musical accompaniment was a medley of national anthems played by Mrs. L. N. Haggard and the Recessional by Rudyard Kipling was recited by Mrs. Gertrude Foilansbee.

In the pageant the allied nations personated by members of the section appropriately garbed to suggest their nationality and bearing national flags, passed in review before Liberty and Justice. Besides these the Red Cross was represented followed by a train of refugees in which were some children. Each representative entered the auditorium from the rear and passed up the central aisle in a stately march to the strains of music appropriate to subject.

Liberty, the central and welcoming figure, was personated by Mrs. Charles H. Temple, garbed in a white costume suggesting Greek design and wearing a chaplet of green leaves around her brow.

The order in which the figures appeared was as follows:

Serbia, Mrs. H. E. Bartlett; Justice, Mrs. H. L. Clotworthy; Rumania, Mrs. G. H. Rowe; Armenia, Mrs. Blake Franklin; Syria, Mrs. T. H. Addison; Palestine, Mrs. A. Williams; Belgium, Mrs. O. E. Von Oven; Belgian Refugee and Child, Mrs. White and Frances Chambers; Red Cross, Mrs. George Adams; France, Mrs. H. O. Baker; Great Britain, Mrs. Allie Pack; Russia, Mrs. Walter Stamps; Japan, Mrs. Albert Pearce; Italy, Miss Evangeline Huntley; United States, Mrs. L. I. Goldthwaite; Austria-Hungary, Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson; The President, H. S. Duffield.

Following the program, tea was served by Mrs. H. E. Bartlett and other ladies of the Literary Section who retained their picturesques costumes while acting as hostesses. It was an exceedingly pretty affair and the ladies who participated and who were highly complimented for so unique an entertainment gave the credit to Mrs. Harry Duffield who arranged the score and rehearsed the ladies in their parts and who was also ably assisted by her husband who so splendidly personated President Wilson, escorted by a representative soldier and sailor in the persons of J. T. Beach and Wayne Smith, just home from war.

COMMUNITY SING

Glendale people are looking forward to the Community Sing tomorrow evening at the High School auditorium. These gatherings have become very popular under the leadership of Prof. Kirchoffer and there is an added interest in the sing this week from the fact that Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond, beloved song writer and composer, will be present and give some of her own compositions. It is desired by the chairman, Alexander Mitchell, and the secretary, Mrs. Hagood, and all who are interested in the Community Sing that this lady be given a royal welcome by a packed house.

THOSE PERFECT WIVES

PASTOR COLE FINDS WIVES IN HIGHER REPUTE THAN HUSBANDS

The Central Christian Church was crowded Sunday night to hear the second in Pastor Cole's series of sermons on "Home and Family Life." His opening statement was that nothing appeals to the average person more than the home life and the great desire is to uplift it. If this series of sermons could have any effect in arousing and stimulating this desire for model home conditions it would not have been prepared in vain.

Some of the men handing in their questionnaires seem to have modeled their answers somewhat on those given by women for the previous meeting.

Woman as related to society and the church was the central thought of the discourse and the text was: "A worthy woman who

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Glendale, Cal.

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WELL EQUIPPED GARAGE

We also maintain a thoroughly equipped Garage in charge of Mr. Lee Humiston and Mr. Don E. Futhey. Mr. Futhey has just been discharged from war service and for some years was an expert in the employ of Studebaker Corporation. Your work solicited and all work guaranteed.

WE PROMISE YOU PROMPT AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT

MASS MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)
Evans immediately looked up "exhibit 9" referred to in the order, and found it referred only to rates and did not authorize any toll service.

Mr. Evans then read sections of order No. 2495 by Postmaster General Burleson with reference to the standardization of toll service already established and charged for, the paragraph reciting that there are many communities and districts in which a free toll service is granted, the exchange rates presumably having been made with a view to such free service, and stating further: "This order shall not be construed as requiring the discontinuance of such toll privileges pending a study and revision of such rates."

On calling the attention of Commissioner Edgerton to this government order and in particular to this paragraph, the commissioner called up Mr. Pillsbury, vice president of the Pacific Telephone Co., asking him on what authority his company was proposing to establish toll rates. Mr. Pillsbury replied that they were relying chiefly on a standard rate order issued by the Railroad Commission way back in 1914. All Mr. Edgerton could advise was that the city file a complaint, which Mr. Evans informed

him was already on file with the commission.

Pursuing his investigations, Mr. Evans looked up the printed reports of the Railroad Commission and found the order referred to by Mr. Pillsbury was issued in a case instituted by the Pacific Telephone Co. itself in 1913 to regulate and prescribe toll rates throughout the state of California, and asking for higher rates, which request was denied, and the commission instead issued an order of investigation. The standard toll rate order, which finally went into effect Feb. 1, 1914, clearly applied to toll rates already in existence and contained this provision:

"All existing two number rates and free exchange zone rates to remain as at present until acted upon under separate consideration by the commission."

Mr. Evans then had another conference with Commissioner Edgerton, calling his attention to the fact that this standard rate order of 1914 absolutely precluded any authority to establish tolls in free districts, and that the Pacific Telephone Co. has no authority to establish this proposed toll rate, either from the commission or from the government.

Commissioner Edgerton then promised to take the matter under advisement and to report to Mr. Evans

the day following, but up to Tuesday evening the city attorney had received no answer from him.

That was briefly the status of the case which was put up to the audience of telephone subscribers for recommendations as to what to do next. Mr. Evans explained that in his own opinion it would be well to secure from Postmaster Burleson an interpretation of order No. 2495. If that interpretation confirmed his own opinion that it granted no authority for the establishment of toll, the contention of the telephone company would be clearly lost, but the time between now and Feb. 1, the date when the proposed tolls were expected to be effective, was very short in which to communicate with Washington, and meantime the company might secure some order under which it could proceed. The difficulties and uncertainties of litigation were pointed out, and the advantages of a more pacific appeal to the postmaster general, which would not arouse antagonism, were suggested.

In response to a suggestion that the matter be referred to the representative of this district, Congressman Randall, for negotiation, Chairman Wells said that a telegram setting forth the situation had already been sent to Mr. Randall by the Development Association, which telegram Mr. Wells read. He stated further that an acknowledgment of the message had been received from the Congressman, requesting further information, which had been incorporated in a second telegram, which was being held in the hope of an early reply from Commissioner Edgerton giving his opinion of the proposition put up to him by City Attorney Evans. He stated further that if Commissioner Edgerton's reply was delayed, the telegram would be sent in its present form.

In concluding his report, Mr. Evans said: "I am perfectly convinced that the telephone company has no authority from the Railroad Commission, the United States government or any other source to institute a long distance charge from here to Los Angeles.

"My advice to you is to stand pat but do not take out your telephones. You can pay the rate the Railroad Commission has fixed, which is \$1.75 for two-party lines. If they take your telephone out they are violating their own duty and obligation under the law, but they may get the authority between now and February 1st."

The meeting was then thrown open. The first speaker was:

Marcus A. Woodward, attorney-at-law, who said: "Have we a contract with the Telephone Company?"

Mr. Evans: "We have. It was agreed between the Telephone Company and the city that we were to have free service to Los Angeles to the extent of 40 calls, for a two-party line."

Q. How long does it run?
A. There is no limit.

Q. Was the contract entered into at the time they got the privilege of putting their lines in here?

A. They were here and doing business before they got any franchise under rights granted under the

it is advisable or opportune at this time to apply to the courts for a temporary restraining order to prevent the levying of toll rates until we get an order from the government?"

A. We would be up against the

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919

old state constitution. When the amended constitution was adopted requiring franchises, they took one out.

Q. Could we hold them to it (the contract)?

A. It is not a valid contract because it is an attempt on part of the city to fix rates beyond its jurisdiction.

Mrs. Stewart complained of inconsistencies in charges made against her by the company and was recommended to file a protest with the city trustees.

C. L. Chandler: You have made the statement that something might happen. Do you apprehend that such action would be taken by the Railroad Commission without notice to the City of Glendale?

A. We will assume that the Railroad Commission has jurisdiction, but I do not believe it extends to the fixing of rates. Section 15 of the Public Utilities Act prescribes the manner of notice that shall be given by all utility companies in making a change of rates. Unless ordered by the Commission, no rate can be changed without a 30-day notice to the Commission or the public.

Q. Is it possible to establish this rate without a hearing before the City of Glendale?

A. Yes, on good cause being shown.

Mr. Chandler: I wish to offer the following motion:

WHEREAS, It appears that the proposed toll rate to be enforced by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company between the Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles is unreasonable, unjust and not authorized by any legal or constituted authority; and

WHEREAS, Said proposed rate appears to be an arbitrary regulation on the part of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the people of the City of Glendale, in mass meeting assembled in the approximate number of 543 subscribers of said telephone company, that we most earnestly protest against said proposed regulation and hereby determine not to pay said charge, and hereby request the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale to use all reasonable power at their command, both legal and otherwise, in resisting the application of said toll rate.

The motion was duly seconded and on being put by the chairman was unanimously carried.

To determine how many of those present were patrons of the Telephone Company the chairman asked those who had telephones to stand. Practically the entire audience arose. Those who represented two telephones were asked to stand and 84 were counted. Then those who were responsible for three or more phones were called for and eight were counted, from which the chairman estimated that 543 telephones were represented.

Dr. Harrower: Is there a court of appeal?

A. I am not prepared to say just where we will have to go to get our relief. I am glad the point was raised because it is of great importance to know just what to do. You cannot afford to jeopardize yourselves and not know what the court of highest authority is going to say. I have no doubt in my own mind but I may be wrong. If I am wrong I can see how you might go ahead and use the telephones and run up a bill and the highest authority might rule against us.

To avoid that condition the people of this city are entitled to have a decision in this matter if it can possibly be had before this jeopardy takes place. Commissioner Edgerton insisted that we get a construction of that order before February 1st from Postmaster General Burleson.

Alexander Mitchell: This morning I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Foster, a federal official. I asked him what construction he would put on that first paragraph. His construction and the construction of the federal authorities is that the rate was made by the corporation not by the government and was made by the Sunset Telephone Company for the purpose of discrediting President Wilson's policy of government ownership. The government has not taken over the telephone and telegraph companies. I have no doubt from the remarks made that if you refuse to pay for your 10¢ toll they will never sue you for the ten cents. I feel that I am under moral obligations to the telephone company. They put in six poles for my line and I have been paying \$2.30. In place of advancing the rate I received a notice that my rate would be cut 45¢.

William C. Wattles: Do you think it advisable or opportune at this time to apply to the courts for a temporary restraining order to prevent the levying of toll rates until we get an order from the government?

A. We would be up against the

(Continued on Page 3)

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Franz Premier vacuum cleaner and Singer sewing machine, both good as new. Phone Glendale 284-J. 113t1

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, two fine lots, fruit, splendid soil, chicken corrals, four rooms including bath, gas, electricity. Gl. 847-M. 113t1*

FOR SALE—Acme wood and coal range. Phone Glen. 1445-J. 111t3*

FOR SALE—Goats coming fresh next month bred to registered buck, cheap. 1113 East Harvard, corner Adams. 112t2

FOR SALE—A1, 1917 Ford touring car. Terms. 122 E. Park Ave. 112t4*

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, bath and garage, close in, on Louise street. A bargain at \$2,250. Fruit, Stoddard or Kranz, 219 E. Broadway, Glendale 105. 113t3

FOR SALE—Nice little home place with four-room house and bath. Lot over 300 feet deep, and 50 feet wide, improved street, fruit and flowers. Price is \$1500, and will accept payments of \$15.00 per month. Vacant. Just right for chickens and garden. SEE IT. No. 831 North Louise St. 112t4

FOR SALE—Some fine R. I. R. cockerels and laying pullets. Glendale 1389-J. 112t2*

FOR SALE—Will deliver fresh eggs twice a week 2¢ under retail price. Tel. 1501-J. 108t6

FERTILIZER—Now is the time to fertilize your lawns, flowers and gardens. Get your fertilizer from White's dairy, phone Burbank Green 24. Address Route A, Box 283, Burbank. 76t

FOR RENT—Some fine R. I. R. cockerels and laying pullets. Glendale 1389-J. 112t2*

FOR RENT—Will deliver fresh eggs twice a week 2¢ under retail price. Tel. 1501-J. 108t6

FOR RENT—Unfurnished hotel in Glendale containing 21 sleeping rooms, lobby, dining room and kitchen, steam heated, hot and cold water in each room, some private baths. See owner evenings, 239 North Central Ave., Glendale. 109t5*

FOR RENT—Four-room, furnished bungalow, half block from Broadway car line, adults only. Also 8-room, furnished bungalow, player piano. Large grounds with garage. Phone 1399-W. 112t3*

FOR RENT—Four-room cottage, with bath, toilet, gas, pantry, screen porch and nearly acre of ground, chicken yard, etc. \$12.00. 1405 South Glendale Ave. 112t2*

FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 71t

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. \$2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299t

WANTED

EXPERT PRUNING—Done by N. A. Sears. Work wanted. N. A. Sears, 1137 E. Elk St., Glendale, Cal. Phone 77-W. 113t6*

WANTED—TO RENT—Party wants five or six-room bungalow by February 1st. Tel. Glen. 1405. 113t2*

WANTED—To trade two beehives for chickens or young pigs. Phone Glendale 785-J. 226 N. Verdugo Road. 113t2*

WANTED—Married man wants work, any kind, can run truck. Phone Glendale 72-M. 113t3*

WANTED—Young girl or older lady for two or three hours daily to help with light housework. Call Mrs. Nichols, Black 44. 112t3*

WANTED—TO RENT—for one or two months, completely furnished 7-room bungalow, with garage and furnace. Address Box 57, Glendale News. 112t2*

WANTED—To do laundry work at my home—362 Salem St. 112t4*

ELDERLY LADY Would like to care for invalid, or do light housework by day or hour. Glen. 210-W. 113t4

WANTED—GIRLS and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206t

WANTED—Some one to help with housework two or three hours a day. 107 N. Louise St. 11t6

FAMILY OF THREE desires small furnished house. Tel. Gl. 170-W. 80t

FOR PLUMBING Repair work and repairs to all kinds of stoves, ring up YOUNG, the REPAIR MAN, Glde. 276-R. I do repairing in general and guarantee my work. 111t6*

WANTED—Some one to help with housework two or three hours a day. 107 N. Louise St. 11t6

LOST

LOST—On Monday afternoon, near the First National Bank, 2 bank books in a brown bag. MacMullin was on books. Return to First National Bank or call Glen 154. 113t2

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. Frank N. Arnold

DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9 to 12; 1:30 to 5
PHONE 458

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Graduate of University of Pennsylvania. Post-graduate Hinman School of Prosthetics. Atlanta, Georgia. Haskell School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Chicago. Licentiate of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Canada.

Dentist in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable. Office at 306 N. Central. Phone 1480.

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DENTIST
Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Phone Glendale 455. Home 118
Bank of Glendale Bldg., Cor. Broadway
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FRANCIS MARION COLLIER, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Glasses Fitted
Rooms 2 and 3 Fulmer Bldg., "A"
102 E. Broadway, Glendale, Calif.
Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and by appointment.
Phone Glendale 1019.

NEW THOUGHT



TONIGHT Pauline Frederick — "A Daughter of the Old South"

ONE REEL OF COMEDY

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30

Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45



CLEANERS and DYERS

110 East Broadway

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VERDUGO RANCH

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NATURAL JERSEY MILK
Milked and Bottled on our own Farm
Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream
Night Deliveries in Glendale
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NOTARY PUBLIC

We have a Notary Public in
our office now and write all
kinds of Legal Papers, Deeds,
Mortgages, Wills, etc.Also Insurance at same rate
for 20 years past.H. L. MILLER CO.
109 SOUTH BRAND BLVD.GLENDALE
CREAMERYCO.Milk and Cream bottled under
the most sanitary conditions.
Delivered fresh morning and
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milking.Call us up for a trial order.
SPECIAL BABY MILKCreamery and Ranch, 755 W.
Doran St. Sunset 154.
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3500-mile Retreads. Our Own Work.
Goodyear, United States and
Racine TiresTHE MONARCH COMPANY
SS. 679, Red 83 121 S. Brand

Pearl Keller School

OF
Dramatic Art and Dancing109 A North Brand Boulevard
GLENDALE 1377.Studio rented for private theatricals
parties, dances and lodge work.Advertise it, or advertise for it in
the Evening News.

Personals

Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Marsh were six o'clock dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Franklin, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. David Black, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Van Etten, at North Glendale, returns to San Diego to live. Mr. Black having returned before the New Year to resume his duties at Y. M. C. A. Bldg., No. 6, Base Hospital, Camp Kearny.

The Women's Missionary Society of the First Congregational Church of Glendale will hold its monthly meeting at the church Thursday, Jan. 16th, at 1:30 p. m. Plans for the work of the coming year are to be discussed. Mrs. H. L. Hoyt, President of the Home Missionary Union, will be the speaker.

Unless granted an extension of leave, which he hopes to receive by telegram, it will be necessary for Captain J. L. Flint, who has been in Glendale about a week, to return Wednesday to Camp Lee, Virginia, where he has been in service as a surgeon in the camp hospital. Mrs. Flint and her baby, born last week, are doing well.

Members of the Los Angeles District Board of the Federation of Women's Clubs who were present at the funeral of A. L. Weaver, Tuesday afternoon, were: Mrs. Sidney Thomas Exley, recording secretary; Mrs. A. R. Gates, of Hollywood, chairman of music; Mrs. L. A. Beebe, chairman of Home Economics; Mrs. H. D. Goss, corresponding secretary. Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, district president, was prevented from being present by the serious illness of her mother, who is at her home. Mrs. Weaver was formerly district corresponding secretary.

THE FUNERAL OF A. L. WEAVER

Funeral services over the body of A. L. Weaver, who died at Berkeley of influenza and whose remains were brought to this city for burial, were held Tuesday afternoon at the Little Church of the Flowers in Forest Lawn Memorial Park. They were very largely attended as the deceased had been prominent in Masonic and Elk Lodge circles and in the social life of the town prior to his departure from Glendale last fall, and had a large circle of friends. Not less than 150 automobiles brought sincere mourners to participate in the last obsequies.

Officials of the local Elks' Lodge and the Masonic orders had charge of the services. Rev. Hodgkins reading from the scriptures with comforting comments on death as an inevitable fact in human existence and the developing effect upon character of the sorrow that is attendant upon the loss of loved ones.

A large number of very beautiful floral pieces were sent by organizations to which the deceased belonged and from those of which Mrs. Weaver is a member. These included the local Elks' Lodge, Unity Masonic Lodge, which conducted the service at the grave, The Tuesday Afternoon Club and Chapter B. A. of the P. E. O. There were also many personal tributes.

LOS ANGELES BOY APPRECIATES
RED CROSS

In a letter written by Corporal O. D. Valentine, Headquarters Troop, First Army, with the American Expeditionary Forces, France, to John Llewellyn, of the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, he pays a glowing tribute to the American Red Cross. The letter follows:

"I am not much on the advertising, but I just want to put in a little word for the Red Cross. It is the greatest organization over here.

"Who is it that is always on the job when everything fails? The Red Cross.

"Who is it on hand at some wayside station on a cold night about 2 a.m., when you are riding a freight train and it is cold and you are chilled to the bone, with a cup of hot coffee and some sandwiches?

"Who is it furnishes you with blankets, sweaters and clothes when the quartermaster has failed to get his supplies up in time?

"Who is it furnishes shower baths, writing paper, and is lastly, but not least, always on hand to help the sick and wounded? The Red Cross, and they never fail. How they do it is more than I can figure out."

It required a severe injury to a mail carrier and an operation in a hospital to determine responsibility for the condition of several miles of "three plank" sidewalks which exist in the suburbs of Eureka. Property owners declared that the walks were not regular, but just temporary, having been built by the city, the city should make repairs. The city council argued otherwise, threatening a deadlock. Then a plank flew up and knocked a mail carrier into a hospital. He will sue the city and the settlement will settle more than one question.

O. A. Lane: It strikes me from Mr. Evans' statement that he believes that it will be the best thing for the City of Glendale to first communicate with the proper authorities in Washington. He has gone into this thing with a very clear head and studied it for weeks and understands the situation better than we do. I believe it would be far better to postpone action until he has exhausted his efforts and at a later

MASS MEETING

(Continued from page 2) proposition of applying to one or two sources. It might be unwise to jump into court before taking the matter before Mr. Burleson's department. If we go into court we must sue Mr. Burleson. It is a matter of policy. If it can be done through agencies in Washington or otherwise, it would be the most expeditious way to deal with it.

S. W. Shaufl (of the Tropico District):—Along with the other members of the Glendale municipality present here, I am a telephone subscriber from Southern Glendale. Down there in our end of town we have not known really what to do. We have realized that if we kept our phones in and refused to pay the toll, the telephone company might sue us in the courts and we might have to defend the suits. The subscribers came to me and said, what shall we do? I said, "I do not know unless we take them out" and they said: "Then we'll take them out."

There are not going to be any phones left down there unless we can in some manner determine that we have a right to the use of the phones free from toll to Los Angeles. I think we should determine tonight how we can present an united front all of Glendale and with one voice say to the telephone company with respect to these tolls: "No." We should ascertain in some manner whether this corporation is supreme and above all powers except Almighty God. (Great applause).

A. T. Cowan: I agree with Mr. Shaufl that if there is no alternative we must do without the phones. But at this stage of proceedings I wish to offer the following motion:

"Believing that the Glendale community in this enlightened age is deserving of the very best telephone service possible, and having been notified that the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company intends to charge a toll between the Glendale and the Los Angeles exchanges which will render telephone service between these cities prohibitive, that this body assembled in mass meeting under the auspices of the Greater Glendale Development Association recommends that the trustees of the City of Glendale take immediate steps to inform themselves as to the feasibility of installing a municipal telephone system, and report back to a meeting of the Greater Glendale Association in the near future."

The motion carried.

Arthur Brown then suggested that the matter be referred to Congressman Randall and the chair made the explanation given in the beginning of the report that the Congressman had already been communicated with.

Dr. Henry R. Harrower suggested that if telephones be retained that a protest be filed with each bill so that if the tolls were found to be levied unlawfully, the money would be refunded to subscribers. He also read the letter received by him from the telephone company relative to rates and tolls, which was published in the Evening News a few days ago.

Mr. Roskopp, of Burbank, stated that the telephone company had placed its polls upon his land when the line was established there. He wanted to know in case the company took out his phone because he refused to pay tolls whether he could charge and collect rent for the poles.

A. What kind of a contract did you have?

Mr. Roskopp: Nothing only to get the telephones in. They said they would give us free access to Los Angeles.

Mr. Evans: Did you sign any agreement?

Mr. Roskopp: No. I did like the rest of the suckers over there.

Mr. Evans: In my opinion you cannot make them pay you.

Mr. Shaufl: I wonder if the City Attorney has considered the propriety of bringing in equity, an injunction bill, by two or three subscribers whom we might call "the goats" and others in like case circumstances alleging that there is no authority by virtue of an order of the State Railroad Commission or the Postmaster General permitting the levying of this toll, that it is unlawful and asking that the rate be enjoined until the courts can determine whether the telephone company has the authority to impose the rate.

Mr. Evans: Any subscriber in Glendale could bring a test case.

Dr. Harrower: I am convinced that the ambiguity of the statements of the telephone company is such that you merely have hearsay evidence, on which to bring an injunction. You must make them commit themselves. I thought I could do it so nicely, but (laughter).

Mr. Woodward: Is there any reason we cannot get a restraining order to prevent them from raising the rate?? I wish to put that in the form of a motion that we ask the City Attorney to authorize the City Trustees to authorize the City Attorney to get a temporary restraining order, restraining the telephone company from putting in this toll charge until such time as they can show their authority for doing out."

Mr. Evans: It strikes me from Mr. Evans' statement that he believes that it will be the best thing for the City of Glendale to first communicate with the proper authorities in Washington. He has gone into this thing with a very clear head and studied it for weeks and understands the situation better than we do. I believe it would be far better to postpone action until he has exhausted his efforts and at a later

meeting we can get out this restraining order. I make this amendment: That we leave this matter with the City Attorney to deal with the proper authorities pending such time as we may decide to do otherwise.

J. C. Beldin: My understanding is that he has been unable to determine who has the fixing power. What more can we expect than this same reply? If we waste time in making application for this same information from Washington, the railroad commission may come in and say, "we will settle this thing" if you get another evasive answer from Washington. In this original motion you get something definite and get it now. It will complicate nothing at all. The Postmaster General can take no offense if we seek through the courts merely to find out what the authority is. It seems to me to be the direct, short, business-like, proper method.

Charles A. Rudel: The City Attorney is the legal adviser of the City Trustees. I am in favor of leaving the matter in his hands. I have confidence in his judgment.

J. Woodward: The original motion was to get a temporary restraining order preventing this corporation from doing anything until they showed their authority to do it. If they have no authority to do it, we have no right to permit them to do it. If they have authority to do it, let them come into court and show their authority. Neither the Railroad Commission nor Mr. Burleson nor any one else is going to take offense. It will make them come out into the open. That is what we want them to do.

Mr. Lane: Don't rush into a law suit until you have to. It is easy to get in, but mighty hard to get out.

Mr. Beldin: There are 8,000 calls to the city a day. How long at that rate would it take to pay? I am in favor of giving all the money necessary to secure justice but not one cent for such purposes as that. (Tolls). (Applause).

Mrs. Herman West: When they called me up they told me it would be a very small toll. Others who have talked with me were told it would be 5¢ and still others 10¢. It is my opinion the company has been simply trying to see how much they could get—how much the people would stand for.

Will M. Wright: Sustained the Lane amendment.

Dr. Jessie Russell: My personal opinion is that until we have something definite as to who is in authority, we are making a mistake to instruct the trustees to go ahead and bring an injunction suit.

Q. Who would be the proper authorities to bring such suit against?

Mr. Evans: I am not certain whom we should make defendants. I have not examined the publication taking over the telephone systems by Congress. I want to make the statement here that the board of trustees is on the job all the time and they are not going to let any opportunities escape.

The chairman then put the Lane amendment, which carried and which left the matter in the hands of City Attorney Evans, subject to the authority of the board of trustees.

Mr. Johnson: Will there be any difference between Home and Sunset phones in the matter of tolls?

A. I think not.

In closing the meeting the chairman stated that up to this time all expenses in connection with the campaign and calling of the mass meeting, the telegrams to Congressman Randall, etc., had been borne by the Development Association, and if any of the subscribers cared to participate in the campaign to the extent of contributing funds, they would be gladly received. At the urgent suggestion of several, the hat was passed just before the audience was dismissed. Also there was a general invitation given to join the association, and Messrs. Kent and D. R. Jackson issued cards of application for membership as the people passed out and took the names of those who indicated their desire to join.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

Mr. Cowan telephones Mr. Hewitt of the Glendale Laundry. Mr. Cowan wants Mr. Hewitt to tell the people about his laundry. Mr. Cowan likes the work and wants all the people to know about it too.

The Glendale Laundry
Arden and Columbus
Glendale 163 Home 723

At the solicitation of my friends and patrons
I have decided to

CONTINUE IN BUSINESS

and wish to announce a display of

CHIC AND PRETTY

SPRING MODELS

the latter part of this week

I will continue to carry a nice line of up-to-date hats in a variety of styles and materials at reasonable prices, as heretofore, and will appreciate your patronage.

Mrs. Anna L. Smith

133 S. Brand Blvd.

Glen. 755-W.

participate in the campaign to the extent of contributing funds, they would be gladly received. At the urgent suggestion of several, the hat was passed just before the audience was dismissed. Also there was a general invitation given to join the association, and Messrs. Kent and D. R. Jackson issued cards of application for membership as the people passed out and took the names of those who indicated their desire to join.

BOND STREET LOOKS UP

(By United Press)

LONDON, Dec. 24. (By Mail).—Bond St., the fashionable shopping district, is blooming again after four years of war-enforced economy.

Luxurious gowns and jewelry are again being displayed to eager shoppers. Florists' shops are bright with

expensive violets and orchids. The prescribed plain shoe for women has given place to the satin slipper and the high boot.

Dinner gowns and dinner rings are advertised.

One shop has evolved the "flying gown," not a sombre thing of leather for a fighter, but a suit for women, a creation of blue and red wool. The "gown" was planned against the time when milady will want to skin over to the continent in her private plane.

Stores for men are hard put to supply the demand for civilian suits, ties, shoes and collars. Their greatest difficulty, outfitters explain, is obtaining what the managers describe as "colorful ware." This means, for one thing, neckties bright enough to make up for the recently enforced khaki shades. Pink shirts of Japanese crepe are in great demand.

FOR SALE

Real Estate

H. L. Miller Co.

109 S. Brand Boulevard

HOMES

for Sale.

\$800 to \$17,000.

JEW AND TURK

HISTORY OF JERUSALEM IS REVIEWED BY H. G. LUCAS

Jerusalem is one of the ancient cities of the world, and its history is interesting to everyone, be he Mohammedan, Jew or Christian. The original name of the city was Salem, the home of the Priest Melchizedek, to whom Abraham paid tithes about 3750 years ago. The prefix "Jero" comes from Jebus, a descendant of Ham, son of Noah. Jerusalem was the city of the Jebusites long before the Exodus, and when David became king, about 1050 B. C., he selected Jerusalem as the future metropolis of his glorious kingdom, dispossessing the Jebusites of their last stronghold.

Jerusalem was the supposed center of the ancient world, and here Solomon built his temple, the glory of the Hebrew worship. This fact lent lustre to the grandeur of Jerusalem, and built up a wall of partition between Jew and Gentile. From Old Testament records we gather the idea that God intended Jerusalem to stand forever, but the sins of the people caused their rejection by Jehovah and the prospects of the city perished. Earthly Jerusalem was not to occupy the attention of God's true people.

During his earthly life and ministry, Christ often visited Jerusalem, which was the pride of the Hebrew people. He wept over the city because its inhabitants would not receive the gospel. Because the Jews rejected the Messiah, He rejected them and the Jewish nation was destroyed and her people scattered to the ends of the earth. Christ made this prediction in Luke 21:24: "They shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations; and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled." And so it came to be.

Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus in A. D. 70, and almost a million Jews perished by the sword. About 100,000 Jews were carried away captive to all parts of the Roman Empire, and their descendants are still scattered and found (though often unjustly and cruelly persecuted) in every important nation. Jerusalem has been trodden down by the Gentiles all these years. First it passed into the hands of the Romans; then, in 637, to the Saracens; then, in 1077, to the Turks, then was redeemed through the Crusades in 1099, remaining in Christian hands for 80 years. In 1187 it was retaken by the Saracens, under Saladin; then, in 1382, by the Mamelukes; then in 1517, by the Turks, who have held it for four centuries.

In 1918 Jerusalem was captured by the British, who also took the whole of Palestine. The Jew has ceded Jerusalem, and in our day the Zionist movement has gained ground, many Christians favoring the plan. The presence of the Turk at Jerusalem has hindered the Jewish aspiration as well as the aspiration of the European nations to make of Palestine a Christian kingdom. The Turk has now lost Jerusalem. Will he ever get it back? Jew and Turk are both desirous of again securing the Holy Land. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this problem at the Peace Conference.

The day of the Crusades is over. Jerusalem will not become the head of a Christian kingdom. Why should it? Divine Providence has called our attention to the Heavenly Jerusalem which Christ has gone to prepare for His people. That is the true city, whose splendors far outshine any city on this planet. The Christian is a true Jew to whom pertain all the promises of the Scriptures that are usually applied to the literal descendants of Abraham. So Paul said to the Galatians:

"There is neither Jew, nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus. And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Galatians 3:28, 29.

Paul also said to the Romans: "For he is not a Jew, which is one outwardly, . . . but he is a Jew which is one inwardly." Romans 2:28, 29.

The Old Testament speaks many times of the restoration of the Jew and of Jerusalem, but these promises are nearly all for the true Jew—the Christian who follows his Saviour. The only gathering worth while is the gathering to a city and a country where God is ruler Himself, and where sin and sinners shall be no more. Now what about the Turk?

The Sultan at Constantinople is the head of Mohammedanism, and the Mosque of Saint Sophia the pride of Mohammedan worship. In Jerusalem the Christian has the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Moslem has the Mosque of Omar. What has the Jew? When the Turk is driven out of Europe, and out of Saint Sophia, he will naturally turn to the Mosque of Omar as the place where the Sultan should go to carry on his religious ceremonies. From every present outlook in world politics he will never get there. He has lost Jerusalem. Palestine is gone. Every indication points to the establishment of a Jewish state, which may become a fact and exist for a time; but nevertheless, there is a Bible prophecy that will be fulfilled.

Read the prophecy in Daniel 11, verse 45: "And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain."

A NOBLE RACE

(Continued from Page 1) more than six hundred years they have been under Turkish rule. They are a people who love peace and peaceful pursuits. Lord Byron said of them, "Their virtues are those of peace and their vices are the result of oppression they have undergone."

They are a versatile people, showing unusual ability to adapt themselves to the needs of the times. They have risen to distinction in every walk of life. They have excelled in administrative, professional, mechanical and agricultural lines.

Lord Cromer has offered the following testimony to the genius of the race: "Armenians have attained the highest administrative rank, and have at times exercised a decisive influence in the conduct of public affairs in Egypt."

Isabella Bird Bishop says:

"They are the most capable, energetic, enterprising and pushing race in Western Asia, physically superior and intellectually acute, and, above all, they are a race which can be raised in all respects to our own level. Their shrewdness and aptitude for business are remarkable, and whatever exists of commercial enterprise in Asia Minor is almost altogether in their hands."

For centuries they have not been allowed to bear arms, they have not been allowed to fight in the Sultan's army, they have been scattered over the empire in such a way as to render concentration absolutely impossible.

That they were a menace to the integrity of the empire is a charge so preposterous that the most superficial knowledge of the situation would cast the count out of court. During the centuries under Moslem rule there has never been an uprising against the dominant race by the Armenians. If the Turkish government ever felt that the Armenians were a dangerous element in the country, it was due not to the Armenians but to the European powers, who during recent history have wrested from the hand of the Ottomans, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece. The only Christian nation of importance still under Turkish rule is the Armenian.

The European powers in their divided councils often united in demanding all the rights for the Armenians possessed by the ruling people, but never could unite in carrying out any plan that might be effective; with the result that the Turks oppressed the Armenian people because one day Europe might demand their freedom.

Any revolutionary movements among the Armenians were so utterly lacking in any of the elements that might render them dangerous that one is surprised that intelligent Europeans and Americans should give them any importance.

Yet this pretext has been seized by the Turks as an excuse why this most useful element in their empire should give them any importance.

Yet this pretext has been seized by the Turks as an excuse why this most useful element in their empire should be exterminated.

If one would seek the real cause of the present attitude of the Turkish government to its Armenian subjects, it must be sought not in the fear of revolution, but in jealousy of the ability of a people so far superior to the dominant race in intelligence and enterprise that they, out of all proportion to their numerical significance, have reached distinction in all lines of life.

That D. B. Mackie, field deputy of the State Horticulture Commission, has solved one of the most perplexing problems relating to codling moth elimination in bags used to ship walnuts is the opinion of C. Thorpe, of the California Walnut Growers' Association. Mackie's employment of the electrically-heated laundry machine on the empty bags has been found sufficiently efficient to kill any living matter therein according to Thorpe.

At last the dollar has been recognized. That is—the results of its possession are about to be given credit. In a bill introduced by Representative Schall of Minnesota, he would have the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" to replace the Latin "E Pluribus Unum," which is now inscribed on the well-known and popular American dollar.

From what precedes, we find the Turkish power brought into the prophecy, and the Armenian massacres are described in these words: "Tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many." The next view to the prophet places the Turkish ruler in Jerusalem, which is located "between the seas," that is, between the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. Jerusalem is "the glorious holy mountain" of the Scriptures, the only place that could be described in this way.

Look for the re-establishment of the Turk before long in the kaleidoscopic movements of world politics. Then what? "He shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Then what? Christ shall reign as King of Kings in earth and heaven. He said, "I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also."

H. G. LUCAS,
Pastor Glendale Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

THOSE PERFECT WIVES

(Continued from Page 1) lusion to either faults or virtues enumerated so was dismissed with the brief admonition to the writer to never lapse into rhyme if really in earnest. One wife's only fault was that she was sometimes cross. May be she had reason to be, was the comment and if the cause was removed by the husband doing his part, possibly this fault would cease. Too much crossness causes unhappiness. We should all get to be such Christians that there could be no crossness in the home.

One husband said his wife never lost her temper. She must indeed be a Christian, was the comment. To lose one's temper, however, is a sin, said the preacher, as much as stealing or lying.

Another wife was lauded as having a sweet temper. Maybe there were the two bears in that home—bear and forbear. They should be in every home, and sweet tempers would be the rule.

"My wife's faith has made me a Christian," said another. A grand record, and one that many a noble wife and mother has made for herself. Godless parents, especially the mother, nearly always means godless children, but often the Christian living wife or mother leads godless husband or son to the foot of the cross.

One woman was said to be a faithful worker in church and Sunday School. God bless her. Such as she are they on whom the success of the work depends.

"She insists on constantly doing for others even beyond her strength," read the speaker from a card in his hand. I'm sure this woman is a constant, faithful worker in church and Sunday School, the light of her home and a guide to her children. "But refuses to ask us to help her, thus depriving us of the joy of loving service." This is really a fault for I imagine she does not give her children an opportunity of doing what they should do, thereby doing them an injustice. They should be allowed, even encouraged, to give this loving service.

"Works too much at church, Sunday School and Red Cross, thereby neglecting the home," read another card. This is really a fault, for not the most faithful Christian service can excuse neglect of the home duties.

"She is a model mother, very loving to her children and sacrifices too much for them," was another statement. Children should not be worshipped, but rather firmly controlled. Over-indulgence has ruined many a child.

Another mother was said to "exercise good care over her children." That statement spoke for itself and required no comment. "Does not care for caresses when offered by the husband," was said of one wife. Maybe the caresses had been neglected so long that she grew weary of waiting for them. But still there is too much of this seeming not to care on the part of wives. We husbands, however, need to be taught to tell our love. If you love your wife, tell her so every day. She has suffered all for you, husband, so do not keep her waiting weeks for words of love.

"My wife is a chronic kicker. She scolds me when I come in with dirty shoes and when I stay away from Sunday School. She has cause for kicking, I'll own, and my New Year resolve is to do better." Good for you. You deserve to be scolded for both faults you named and I'm glad you've resolved to reform. Another wife was said to be "an excellent cook. Her smiles and hot biscuits make up for missing buttons and unbuttoned clothes." It has been said that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach and this excellent cook seems to have found it out. Still another annoyed the husband by always "having dinner late, sometimes as much as 30 minutes. But she is a model wife. Always combs her hair before breakfast." You ungrateful man. She makes herself neat before breakfast, she works hard for you all day and then you kick because dinner is a few minutes late. You should be ashamed of yourself.

Hardworking, saving, ambitious, neat, systematic," was one wife. Too much system is sometimes worse than none. The home life should be free and untrammeled. Saving is desirable if it does not lead to miserliness. "A messy housekeeper" was declared of the next one. Maybe her burden was too great and she lost heart. Lift some of her cares, help her in her tasks and maybe she will improve. Deliver us from the slovenly woman and also from the one that is too neat. The best rule is to make home the place where there is forbearance and charity.

"Takes other people's word before mine without investigation." This shows lack of confidence and is poor policy. Would rather be dead than have wife lose confidence in him. "Fails to answer letters and return calls," was one woman's failing. We owe duties to our correspondents and to our neighbors and they should be promptly fulfilled. Neglect of these duties is a very common fault. Another woman was "prone to cross a stream before coming to it. Worries constantly." It is a sin to worry. We do not worry over the big things, but rather the little ones and it is these God wants us to pray to Him about. A cheery word and a smile go a long way. "My wife has not a fault—and I'm not henpecked,

MID RELICS OF HUNS

(Continued from Page 1) most solid concrete, and this town between the two, there is not a thing left of it but walls, the highest of which is not over five feet, and one lone chimney.

As long as I could not be up here when the fighting was going on, I am certainly thankful that I have had this opportunity. I have wandered through dugouts both German and American and eaten in dugouts that were 20 and 30 feet under ground. There are whole hillsides here that are nothing more than wire and leaves and artistry with a space underneath that would almost hold an army.

The other day when I went to St.

Maurice I picked up a couple of French girls who were going to their home in Varnville, where they had not been since the war. When we got there they threw up their hands and cried ("finish") for there was not a house in town that had all four sides left. On the same road are places where the whole road is blown out by mines, leaving holes nearly 150 feet across. At this place which is called the St. Mihiel salient and is near Varnville, Woinville, Hudcourt, the Boche trenches are up and down over the hills, while the American trenches are nearly two miles down in the valley in the woods and the space between is one tangled mass of barbed wire.

Langre is where I am ordinarily stationed, and that is the place I told you of, with the motes and drawbridges and walls all around. This city of Toul is a good deal the same only Langre is on a high hill and has a statue about a mile from the city, also on a high hill, which marks the farthest advance of the Germans in 1870.

When I came over I left New York Sept. 25th and arrived in Liverpool Oct. 8th, and it was only with God's grace that we did land. That ship you read about going on the rock, the Otranto, was in our convoy and was first run into by one of the boats and then went on the rocks. The captain of our boat said it was the roughest sea he had seen for 19 years. I can tell you some rip-snorters about that trip when I get home. Forty-three of the men that left New York on that boat did not get to Liverpool.

From Liverpool we went to Manchester, where we were in camp for two or three days, and then went to Southampton, from which place we embarked for Le Havre, France. From there we took a box car ride to Langre via Paris. I only hope that my first meal at home I will be as hungry as I was on that train, for Oh that meal will be good."

Today was Thanksgiving, and although I had so much to be thankful for I did not know it was the famous day until I went to dinner, then I knew something was wrong, for listen to this: We had beefsteak, lettuce, tomato soup, mashed turnips, French fried potatoes, coffee, butter, cookies, pie and a piece of candy. It was the first piece of pie and the first piece of candy I had had since I left Camp Merritt.

Must close now as I have a big job ahead of me.

With love to all,

HAP.

Somewhere in Loraine Between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, Dec. 3, 1918.

Dear Father and Mother and Family of Mine:—

I'll bet you couldn't pick more romantic surroundings than I am in now. I am writing this on a Boche table, in a room in a three-story French chateau that has just lately been occupied by Boche troops. Every room in the house is filled with bunks, beer bottles, German clothes and equipment and rubbish. This room I am in was used for an office evidently, for it has no bunks, but papers are all over the floor.

I just had a French visitor and I asked him where I was. He wrote Salre-Lorraine Metz. The first name is the name of the nearest town, I judge, and the second word Loraine, is the section, and then Metz is the big city 15 kilometers northeast. He makes the third visitor I have had today, as the peasants are just returning home.

Holy smoke! My visitor had no more than left than a swell buggy drove up and five people got out and either." Maybe you are not henpecked, but the woman has not yet lived who has no faults. Good for us if we cannot see them. Love covers the multitude of faults, but they are there still.

The pastor closed with the statement that if this frank discussion of these various sayings would result in some home being sweetened and brightened, the effort would not have been wasted.

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